श्री सभापतिः ठीक है।

श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटिल : सर, हमारा दृष्टी कोण इस प्रकार का है। मगर, महोदय, मैं बडी नम्रता के साथा कहूंगा कि ऐसा होने के बाद भी, ये जो प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, वे सिर्फ लैंड से या सिर्फ फॉरेस्ट से खत्म होने वाली नहीं हैं। हर तरह से इसको हैडल करने पर ही इसका हल निकल सकेगा।

Communal violence in Kerala

*563. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased:

(a) whether any instances of communal riots or violence, flare-ups have been reported from Kerala during the previous successive three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the loss sustained to life and properties thereto;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala extended financial assistance as compensation towards the loss, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any Central team visited these problem areas if so, their specific remarks if any, in the matter; and

(e) whether Government propose to introdce any legislation to curb the communal violence?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Tale of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Under the Seventh Schedule of he Constitution 'Public Order" and 'Police' are State subjects. As per available information, the number of communical incidents and the number of persons killed and injured therein during the previous successive three years *i.e.* 2002, 2003 and 2004 in the State of Kerala are given below:

Year	No. of Incidents/riots	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured
2002	16	6	48
2003	32	11	71
2004	25	2	59

During the aforesaid period two major communal riots occurred in the Marad area of Kozhikode District, Kerala. The first incident took place on 3.1.2002 in which 5 persons lost their lives and 25 persons sustained serious injuries. 91 houses belonging to the affected victims were reconstructed/repaired and the State Government sanctioned an amount of Rupees Ten lakhs for the purpose.

Marad witnessed another incident on 2.5.2003 resulting in the death of 9 persons and injuries to 17 persons. The State Government has taken various steps for the rehabilitation of victims like grant of compensation at the rate of rupees ten lakhs each as well as providing jobs to one dependent person of the next of the kin in respect of those killed, grant of rupees five lakhs each for those who suffered serious injuries and rupees three lakhs each for those injured besides assistance for those whose houses were damaged or who lost their implements. A sum of rupees 1.32 crores was paid as compensation.

In the wake of the violent incidents of 2nd May, 2003 the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs accompanied by a team of officials visited the affected areas on 5th and 6th May, 2003. The State Government was advised to initiate confidence building measures to restore communal harmony, strengthen the security arrangements in the communally sensitive areas, sanction *ex-gratia* relief in case of those killed or injured in the violence and also consider grant of compensation for loss or damage to property/belongings suffered by the residents.

(e) The National Common Minimum Programme of the Government envisages enactment of a model-comprehensive law to deal with communal violence.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, communal violence is more dangerous than naxal violence because Naxal violece is always for a social and economic cause. Sir, my question is in respect of communal

violence especially in the State of Kerala. Sir, the answer goes to show that so far 19 people have died during the last three years incommunal violence, especially in a State which is having hundred per cent literacy and also the Government of Kerala has paid a compensation of Rs. 10 lakhs each to the dependents of the deceased and Rs. 5 lakhs to those who were injured and Rs. 3 lakhs to those whose houses have been destroyed and a Government job was also offered. I feel that the main reason for this communal violence is religious fundamentalism which is growing especially in the State of Kerala. Even the Chief Minister of Kerala has admitted in the Conference which was convened by the hon. Home Minister that religious fundamentalism is growing in the State of Kerala. My specific question to the hon. Minister is: Is there any plan or scheme to contain the religious fundamentalist forces that are creating communal violence? I would also like to know whether these fundamentalist forces are getting any foreign funding? The answer to (e) part of my question is: the National Common Minimum Programme envisages that a legislation will be brought before the House in order to curb communal violence. The answer is not clear to (e) part. I would like to know whether a legislation will be brought before the House and whether he can give any time-frame?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It is a fact that fundamentalism does not help and if fundamentalism is preached and discussed day-in-and-day-out, it does leave an impact on the minds of the people and then that erupts into communal violence also. We are living in a free society where we are allowed to say and do anything we like, but the Constitution is of a secular nature. As far as the Government is concerned, it is secular. But outside the Government, people have been using these things in such a manner that the communal violence does take place. So, on behalf of the Government we will certainly do whatever is possible, whatever is necessary and we will go to the extreme to see that the communal violence does not erupt. But, then, others also have to help in this matter.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: My second supplementary is regarding attack on minorities. Attack on minorities is also increasing day-by-day. Even in Olavanna, Nuns of the Missionaries of Charity of Christian community were attacked. Two days back, a Christian priest of Kottayam in Kerala was stabbed to death in Bihar. I would like to know whether this Government is aware of these types of rising attacks against the minorities

that is creating a sense of insecurity among the minorities. Will the Minister give us an assurance that the minorities; rights, their life and property will be protected? I would like to know whether any stringent measures would be taken.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL: Sir, we are aware that incidents of this nature have been taking place in different parts of the country and we have sensitised the State Governments. We are also taking steps from here. One of the things which the Government of India would like to do is to see that a law which can really help the Union Government and the State Governments to control and combat communalism and communal violence is brought to the Parliament and passed by the Parliament. We are in the process. We have prepared a Bill. That Bill will be discussed with different parties and it will be kept open for discussions by others also. When it is agreed to, it will be brought before the House and we will discuss it.

When it is agreed to fully, it will be brought before the House for its consideration.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, communal clashes in Kerala are increasing. It is mainly because of the increasing activities of Muslim fundamentalism in the State. The Muslim fundamentalism is being supported by financial assistance from foreign countries. For example, there is an inflow of *hawala* money into the State. When we discussed this and complained to the Central Government, an enquiry has been conducted. The question was to probe into Rs. 300 crores of *hawala* money. But, it was revealed that more than Rs. 600 crores of *hawala* money entered into the State. So, there is a nexus between the *hawala* inflow and the increasing activities of Muslim fundamentalism in the State. So, would the Central Government take stringent action on both these activities—inflow of hawala money and Muslim fundamentalism?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I would not like to reply to the question with respect to one community as such. If any community is involved in this kind of activity and if it is brought to our notice, we will not shirk from taking action against it.

श्री शाहिद सिद्दिकी : सर, मंत्री जी ने जवाब में जो compensation की बात बताई है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या communal riots के victims के लिए कोई national compensation policy बनाई गई है , क्योंकि देखने में यह आया है कि एक राज्य में

एक इंसिडेंट में मान लीजिए कि पांच लाख रुपए दिए जाते हैं- मैं गुजरात की बात कर रहा हूं ---यदि गुजरात में एक इंसिडेंट में पाचं – छः लाख रुपए दिए जाते है, तो उसके बाद जितने इंसिडेट होते है, उनमें हज़ारों आदमी मारे जाते है, उनमें बीस प्रतिशत लोगों को compensation नहीं मिला और

شری شاہد صدیقی : سر، منتری جی نے جواب میں جو کمپنسیشن کی بات بتائی ہے میں مانئے منتری جی سے جاننا چاہوں گا کہ کیا کمیونل رائٹس کے وکٹمس کے لئے کوئی نیشنل کمپنسیشن پالیسی بنائی گئی ہے، کیوں کہ دیکھنے میں یہ آیا ہے ایک راجیہ میں ایک انسڈینٹ میں مان لیجئے کہ 5 لاکھ روپے دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ میں گجرات کی بات کر رہا ہوں اگر گجرات میں ایک انسڈینٹ میں پانچ، چھ لاکھ روپے دیئے جاتے ہیں تو اس کے بعد جتنے انسڈینٹ ہوتے ہیں ان میں ہزاروں آدمی مارے جاتے ہیں، ان میں بیس فیصد لوگوں کو کمپنسیشن نہیں ملا اور------

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है, ठीक है।

श्री शाहिद सिद्दिकीः पचास हज़ार, बीस हज़ार, तीस हजार,- कुछ आपने बांध नहीं रखा है। देश के सारे लोग एक हैं, तो इस प्रकार बव उचमदेंजपवद के अलग- अलग रेट होना गलत है। क्या आप वह national policy बना रहे हैं या बनाने का विचार है?

شری شاہد صدیقی : پچاس ہزار، بیس ہزار، تیس ہزار کچھ آپ نے باندھ نہیں رکھا ہے۔ دیش کے سارے لوگ ایک ہیں تو اس طرح کمپنسیشن کے الگ الگ ریٹ ہونا غلط ہے۔ کیا آپ وہ نیشنل پالیسی بنا رہے ہیں یا بنانے کا وچار ہے؟

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है, ठीक है, माननीय सदस्य बैठिए।

श्री शाहिद सिद्दिकी : सर, इन सवालों पर आप बोलने नहीं देते ।

شری شاہد صدیقی : سر، ان سوالوں پر آپ بولنے نہیں دیتے۔

श्री सभापतिः बोलने दिया न आपको?

श्री शाहिद सिद्दिकीः जो लंबे-लंबे भाषण करते हैं, उस पर आप कभी आपत्ति नहीं करते।

شری شاہد صدیقی : جو لمبے لمبے بھاشن کرتے ہیں اس پر آپ کبھی آپتی نہیں کرتے۔

श्री सभापतिः मैंने आपको बोलने दिया है । आपका क्वेश्चन इतना है कि अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में compensation अलग-अलग क्यों दिया जाता है?

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री शाहिद सिद्दिकी : मैं उसी को समझा रहा हूं। सर, उसी को मैं समझा रहा हूं।

شری شاہد صدیقی : میں اسی کو سمجھا رہا ہوں۔ سر، اسی کو میں سمجھا رہا ہوں۔

श्री सभापति: वे बस समझे हुए है।

श्री शाहिद सिद्दिकी : एक स्टेट में ऐसा हो रहा है।

شری شاہد صدیقی : ایک اسٹیٹ میں ایسا ہو رہا ہے۔

श्री सभापति: हां वह ठीक है।

श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल: श्रीमन् इन्होंने बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न पूछा है और उसके जवाब में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज अलग-अलग जगहों पर, अलग-अलग प्रकार से compensation दिया जा सकता है और जैसा कि आप कह रहे है, यह बात दुरुरत है कि अगर उसमें कुछ समानता हो, तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। यह करने के लिए हम जो नया कानून बना रहे है, उसके अंदर बता रहे है कि compensationa कैसा दिया जाएगा, कितना दिया जाएगा, किसकी तरफ से दिया जाएगा। यह जो Communal Disturbances Separation Act के नाम से कानून हम बनाने जा रहे हैं, उसमें जो आपने आइडिया दिया है, उसको हम incorporate करेंगे।

गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा आपदा पुनर्वास के लिए धन का दुरुपयोग

*564 **श्रीमती सविता शारदा**:
श्री दत्ता मेघे : ††

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को प्राकृतिक अथवा मानव जनित आपदाओं के उपरांत राहत और पुनर्वास कार्य के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा जुटाये गये धन का दुरुपयोग किये जाने की अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां , तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है'

(ग) क्या जुटाये गये धन के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई योजना तैयार की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री माणिकराव गावीत): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Datta Meghe-